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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - AUG. 14, 1902.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Editor Deseret News:

"At this time when the subject of
reservoirs for the storage of water
seems to be calling for consideration, I
direct the attention of those interested
to a proposition which was formulated
by that eminent hydraulic engineer, the
late Charles L. Stevenson, and em-
bodied in a report to the Mayor and
Council of Salt Lake City, dated March
23, 1893."

"It is well known that there is a
large amount of water running to
waste in almost every creek in the
country, and is the most at a season
when the water is not required for ir-
rigation. If this large body of waste
water could be stored it would be of in-
estimable value to all concerned."

"As to making dams for impounding
water to be safe and substantial it is
simply the question of doing the work
well or otherwise, there is not neces-
sarily any risk or uncertainty in the
matter."

"The natives of India have stored
water for a thousand years back with
no better appliances recorded than car-
rying the earth for a dam in baskets
on the backs of men and women, and
it has been chiefly from the neglect
of the British authorities in let-
ting these works go to ruin, that the
terrible famines which have desolated
some districts of that country have re-
sulted."

"In Colonel Stevenson's reports of
the date above referred to, he proposed
to utilize a natural depression, known
as Little Valley, situated on the east
side of the creek, one and three-
fourth miles due north from Brigham
street at its junction with Seventh East
street."

"It would have a surface of eleven
acres, and with but little expense could
be converted into a storage basin to
hold 60,000,000 gallons, and its elevation
is such as to command every part of
the city, although it would probably be
better to supply the higher levels more
especially. He also proposed to utilize
some of the fall for water power, and
estimated the cost of the works at \$55,-
000."

"He proposed to store the surplus
waters of the creek until such time in
June or July as the minimum supply
from that source is reached, and then
shut off the water for that season."

"I went over this location with Col.
Stevenson and consider it a most ad-
mirable location for the purpose. We
found pits in several places and found
good bottom, the side toward the city
is the highest and is apparently a very
solid bank; the side toward the creek
is a little lower and would require a
dam, it is entirely out of the way of
freight, but might not be secure
against an earthquake."

"WM. J. SILVER."

We give prominent place to the fore-
going, because it presents a subject of
very great importance to the people of
this city and also of the entire State.
The building of safe reservoirs at con-
venient places, for the storage of water
during those parts of the year when the
streams are not utilized for the pur-
poses of irrigation, has been frequently
urged in the columns of the Deseret
News. It is really surprising that the
work has not been undertaken in many
spots which seem prepared by nature
for the purpose. They are to be found
scattered all over the State, at points
of elevation which render them ad-
mirably adapted to the end in view, and
requiring but little labor and expense
to make them secure and capable of
holding large supplies of the precious
fluid for irrigation. Of course some
engineering skill would be necessary in
their selection and construction, for
they should be regarded absolutely se-
cure, so that no disasters may occur
like those terrible catastrophes that
have overtaken some places in the
country, resulting in great loss of life
and property.

Salt Lake City cannot be supplied
with a too voluminous provision of wa-
ter. Every available source should be
utilized. This city is bound to extend
its population districts, and will be-
come one of the big centers of trade, as
well as a most desirable place of resi-
dence for the many thousands of peo-
ple who will yet make it their abode.
It is a matter of great regret that there
is so much contention over the city's
water rights. It has been largely caused
by the obstinate obstruction of officials,
who have seemed to be bent on hedg-
ing up the way of an increased supply
which would benefit people outside as
well as inside of the city limits. It is
well known that the tangle will be un-
raveled before long, even if the settle-
ment has to be made through the
courts.

"The News" has all along counseled
conciliation and regard for mutual in-
terests. We believe that if the respec-
tive owners of water rights in this city
and county were represented by com-
petent persons, really desirous of end-
ing disputes and settling claims on an
equitable basis, the trouble, ill feeling,
repine and dissatisfaction that have
resulted from recent litigation might
have been entirely avoided. It is not
yet too late to abandon the hostile
spirit and measures that are encour-
aged by a few agitators, and take solid
ground on the principle of arbitration.

"The idea that the city desires to rob
the county or any part of it, or that
the rural claimants want to steal the
city's water, ought to be obliterated."

Leave motives alone. Get down to facts,
necessities, claims and lawful rights.
Discuss them with a view to arriving
at truths and equities. Stop fighting
and get together for mutual under-
standing and the general welfare. Is
not this advice in the right spirit, and
according to the rules which ought to
govern a community like ours?

The time is ripe for a thorough con-
sideration of all our water facilities
and their utilization. The longer it is
put off the more difficult the prob-
lem will be to solve. There are
opportunities yet open to secure an
abundant supply for this entire city
and county, so as to place both above
any probable scarcity. Our public of-
ficials and our leading men should take
this matter into serious consideration.
The water question is worthy of their
attention, not only in this locality but
all over the State.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS.

A recently issued census bulletin, giv-
ing statistics on the agriculture of the
United States devotes several pages to
irrigation.

It first gives a brief outline of the
history of that mode of raising crops.
Irrigation, it says, has been practiced
from time immemorial by the Pueblo
Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. At
the eighteenth century rise was raised
in the Carolinas by the aid of irri-
gation. But the credit for the first sys-
tematic application of irrigation, by
Anglo-Saxons, in the so-called arid
West, is given to the "Mormons," when
they were driven out of Illinois and
Missouri and took refuge in the un-
known desert regions. "The soil," says
the bulletin, "was so barren that crops
could not be raised by ordinary means,
and, compelled by fear and privation to
adopt new and extraordinary devices,
they turned the waters of the little
canyon streams upon the ground where
Salt Lake City now stands." About the
same time, when placer mining had be-
come an industry in California, the
miners constructed ditches and used the
water for irrigation. Many years later
the Greeley colony was founded in
Colorado. The success of this colony
and the wonderful results witnessed in
Utah, whence "Mormon" colonies
spread into Idaho, Wyoming and Ariz-
ona, attracted attention to the possi-
bilities of irrigation and greatly stimu-
lated the colony idea.

Then the bulletin gives some general
irrigation statistics of the country. The
number of irrigators, exclusive of those
in Hawaii, the Indian reservations, and
the rice producing states, except Texas,
were, in 1899, 108,218, which was an in-
crease of 54,682 over the number re-
ported in 1889. The total area irri-
gated was 7,539,545 acres, or more
than double the area irrigated in
1889. The total value of the crops raised
by this means was \$86,990,491, while the
total cost of the construction of irri-
gation systems was estimated at \$67,-
770,942. That is to say, the total value
of one year's crop raised by irrigation,
exceeded by several millions the entire
cost of the canals, ditches, etc., used
for irrigation purposes.

What can be done by means of ir-
rigation is graphically set forth in the
statistics relating to the acreage and
production of irrigated crops in the
various states and territories. Thus
Arizona has a total irrigated area of
137,233 acres, producing 163,778 tons of
hay and forage, and 1,070,679 bushels of
cereals. California has 1,158,178 acres,
yielding 597,728 tons of hay and 4,174,777
bushels of cereals, besides fruit and
other crops. Colorado has 1,299,821
acres, yielding 1,501,067 tons of hay and
9,469,270 bushels of cereals. The figures
for Idaho are 508,183 acres, with 697,059
tons of hay and 3,171,695 bushels of cere-
als. Utah has 537,588 acres, with 798,-
715 tons of hay and 4,577,433 bushels of
cereals, and Wyoming has 402,069 acres
with 443,488 tons of hay and 948,553
bushels of cereals. What an addition
to the nation's wealth and resources,
which, but for irrigation, would never
have been utilized! There can be no
stronger argument in favor of the irri-
gation policy now adopted by Congress,
than the figures presented by the Cen-
sus Bureau on this subject.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS.

Cleveland, Ohio, has, according to re-
ports, made an experiment in running
resorts without drunkenness, which is
sure to command attention elsewhere.
The managers of several resorts, both
in the city and outside, resolved to bar
all intoxicants from the ground, and
this is said to have proved an unquali-
fied success, although the population of
Cleveland is composed of a diversity
of nationalities, some of which are sup-
posed to regard strong drink as one of
the necessities of life. It can well be
believed that the conduct of the pa-
trons of these resorts has changed, or
rather that the resorts have attracted
an entirely different class of visitors,
but the point is that the managers have
not sustained any loss on account of
the changed policy, and, as the Leader
remarks, "if strictly temperate resorts,
run on a very large scale, can be made
to pay well here and yield much larger
profits than places of like nature,
where an effort is made to sell beer
and other strong drink, the same thing
can be done in other cities."

AMERICAN INTEGRITY.

Formerly, tourists from Europe gen-
erally found but little to commend in
what they saw, or thought they saw,
in this country. They generally came
full of prejudice, and they viewed our
institutions and activities through their
peculiar glasses. Because American life
was different from their own, there-
fore, they concluded, we were wrong,
and they were necessarily right. But
this belongs almost entirely to the past.
Now strangers come here with less

prejudice, and they find more to admire.
Perhaps no better evidence can be given
of the great change that has taken
place abroad, than this. What may be
called Americanism has actually so in-
fluenced other nations, that these are
looking across the ocean with entirely
new emotions.

The latest foreign contributor to the
literature on America is a German,
Ludwig Max Goldberger, who has pub-
lished his impressions of this country.
He calls attention to the remarkable
fact, although our population num-
bers very little more than 5 per cent
of the entire population of the earth, it
has possession of 5 per cent of all the
cultivated land of the earth. He finds
that the United States furnished 84.5
per cent of the cotton manufactured
between 1895 and 1900, that the in-
crease in the production of wheat from
1870 to 1901 was 217 per cent, and of
cotton in the same time 236 per cent.
In 1870 32,000,000 tons of coal were
mined. The amount in 1901 was 290,000,-
000 tons, an increase of 805 per cent; the
increase in iron ore was 887.5 per cent,
and in steel 19,753 per cent. And in
these figures he justly finds evidence of
the giant strength of the nation.

Concerning American business meth-
ods, he makes some very pleasing re-
marks. He is quoted as follows:

"The laws of the United States are
somewhat elastic, and the American
citizen travels the path laid out by the
law. But a man's word is sacred. Every
man demands that his fellow man
weigh carefully what he promises. The
business man of the United States knows
no higher ambition than the proper
conduct of his business and the realiza-
tion of business success through
perseverance and well directed work.
He does not forgive or forget an abuse
of commercial propriety, and that gives
him the consciousness of strength of
character, for which he has no equal.
The American business man considers
carefully and long before he enters a
business undertaking. But when once he
has done so he is in it with heart and
soul, and he may be counted upon
as an active collaborator worthy of every
confidence. This description certainly
will not fit every case, but it is typical
of the commercial life as I saw it in
circles which were considered standard.
People speak wrongly of the nervous-
ness produced by the race for wealth
on the other side. The contrary is the
fact. One sees earnest activity and
careless industry, and always industry.
The nerves of the industrious ones
are of steel, and not to be shattered."

Mr. Goldberger thinks that the pros-
perity the country now is enjoying can-
not last for ever. But he does not be-
lieve that the reaction which he thinks
is coming will have disastrous effects.
Winter storms, he argues, are unavoid-
able, but the country is so blessed with
earth's treasures, it is endowed with
such inexhaustible resources, its indus-
tries are equipped with such wonderful
and complete machinery, that the worst
winter storms can be weathered.

ZIONIST NEGOTIATIONS.

What is considered a set back to
Dr. Herzl's Zionist movement, is re-
ported from Vienna. Dr. Herzl and
Dr. Wolfson have visited Constantinople
in the interest of the Jewish
colonial trust, and had a conference
with representatives of the Sultan, in
regard to the proposed settlement of
Palestine, but it appears the confer-
ence was without results, because the
concessions the Sultan was willing to
grant, did not meet the wishes of the
Zionist leaders.

Dr. Herzl visited Constantinople in
the spring of 1901, and laid before the
Sultan a plan which, it is said, was
highly recommended by the German
emperor. At that time, it is claimed,
Abdül Hamid promised to grant all
that was asked for, and Mr. Herzl's
report at the following Zionist congress
at Basel was accordingly very hope-
ful. Dr. Herzl offered considerable
monetary payments in return for defi-
nite security of tenure and what prac-
tically amounted to internal governing
rights over great tracts of land. These
payments were to take the form of a
fixed amount down, and further instal-
ments as the work and development of
the country progressed. But before the
first payment was made, international
difficulties for the carrying out of the
contract were demanded.

Dr. Herzl's plan comprised the recon-
struction of the harbor at Jaffa, the
building of irrigation works and the
erection of modern houses. Jewish la-
bor was to be employed, and the mo-
vers in the scheme anticipated hand-
some returns from the investment. The
Sultan, for some reason or other,
seems to have changed his mind, but
Dr. Herzl thinks that it will be possible
to convince him of the advantages that
would accrue to his government from
the rebuilding of Palestine, and that
all is not yet lost.

There may be grounds for that sup-
position. "Orientals," as a rule, are in
no hurry when the question is of con-
cluding a bargain, even if they are
ever so anxious to see it through. They
always have an abundance of time. The
Zionists will have to try again, and if
they can secure influential backing in
addition to pecuniary inducements, they
are almost sure to find their efforts
crowned with success.

Signs of the times—Elks.

Hats off when Montana passes by.

It is much easier to cut a cable than
to cut cable rates.

Kansas has no fossil Elks no matter
what other fossils she may have.

A pugilist who kills rattlesnakes
should put up a rattling good fight.

The name of the Michigan girl who
is turning to marble must be Evadne.

Stories that Great Salt Lake is dry-
ing up should be taken with a grain
of salt.

In these water suits everybody con-
nected therewith seems to be getting
into deep water.

Oysters will be in season next month.
Oyster Bay has been in season for the
past month.

What is a Wild West Show without
Elks? The play of "Hamlet" with the
melancholy Dane left out.

General Fitzhugh Lee thinks he
knows who blew up the Maine. Pos-
sibly, but it is no secret who blew up
Spain.

The latest thing in Paris millinery
is fish for hat trimmings. They must

have been introduced by the sea
nymphs.

A company has been formed for the
manufacture of vinegar. People who
are troubled with sour grapes can find
a ready sale for them now.

In the case of Peter Power, against
the Northern Pacific directors Mr.
Content was the chief witness yester-
day. The defense did not seem to be
contented with his answers.

That Italian anarchist who went
from New York to Europe to assassi-
nate a royal personage and committed
suicide, set his fellow scoundrels and
co-murderers an example worthy of
imitation.

"Divorce," said Judge Wiest of Lan-
sing, Mich., to Mrs. Isabella Haskins,
"divorce is not a panacea for marital
unhappiness." No, but it affords people
a grand opportunity to try, try again,
if at first they don't succeed.

Colonel Cody will remember his visit
to Salt Lake with mingled feelings of
pleasure and regret—pleasure at his
hearty and enthusiastic welcome; regret
that he could only accommodate half
the people who wanted to see his
show.

State Senator Fitzgerald of Massa-
chusetts, who is a candidate for re-
election, will make one of the issues of
the campaign a reduction in the price
charged for bathing in the state bath-
house at Revere. It will be a great ap-
peal to the great unwashed.

An English clergyman has invented a
contrivance which he calls a hyscope,
that will enable a soldier to aim and
discharge his rifle from cover without
showing his head. But if all the sol-
diers had them and none showed his
head, what would the advantage be?

CUBA'S SORRY FLIGHT.

Los Angeles Express.
Now that the Cuban congress is at-
tempting on its own motion and rely-
ing upon its assumed independence, to
legislate in the exclusive interest of
the people of that island, the "strings"
with which the new republic is at-
tached to this country come plainly into
view. These are seen to be real, and
the limbs of the Antillean infant may
feel them as often as they are pulled by
official hands in Washington. Cuba is
not, though the United States solemnly
promised she should be, free and inde-
pendent. The most necessary right of
any self-reliant government is that of
financing and controlling its own treasury.
This right the Cuban authorities have
not; they can exercise only the sembl-
ance of it by the grace, if that shall
be extended to them, of President
Roosevelt or one of his secretaries.

Springfield Republican.

The Cubans have another incentive
to borrow money in the fact that
the revolutionary soldiers remain unpaid.
Our own government, after the Revolu-
tionary war, managed to meet the
claims of the unpaid veterans of Gen.
Washington and Greene by giving to
them public land in the wilderness
across the Alleghenies. But the Cuban
government has no such resource. The
land in Cuba is all taken up. Nothing
remains except to pay the soldiers of
Gomez and Garcia in cash. If they are
to be paid at all. And, as a matter of
expediency, it would probably be well
to have the men satisfied. If Gen.
Wood, as military governor, found it
politic to pay to Gen. Gomez a large sum
of money to keep him contented, a
similar reason would now impel the
Cuban government to meet in some
measure the claims of the veterans of
the insurrection.

New York Evening Post.

The best advice to the Cuban govern-
ment, quite irrespective of any right of
our government to intervention, is to
cut down its application to the money
market to the lowest feasible measure.
The use of government credit to pay
of the debts of the revolution, and to
advance funds to planters for the ac-
quiring of their sugar cane, is a deli-
cate experiment, which might very easily
lead to waste and scandal, even if
the money could be secured. A smaller
loan, with its purposes set forth in
plain and business-like language, could
be raised without difficulty. If that were
done, and the interest punctually paid,
it would be time to talk of larger fi-
nance schemes.

St. Paul Globe.

It is, of course, not improbable that
with reference to the contemplated
loan we will find ourselves as helpless
as we are with reference to the con-
templated increase in Cuban tariff
rates; but in any event, the natural
and inevitable economic consequences
of our bad faith toward Cuba are al-
ready making themselves felt in di-
rections which, if a remedy is not soon
applied, must insure to the lasting in-
jury of both the nations involved.

New York Mail and Express.

It would be interesting to know
what progress is making toward em-
bedding in a new movement, treaty or
provisions of the "Piatt amendment"
to the Cuban constitution. That in-
strument provides specifically for such a
treaty. It is possible that in its terms
may be included some method of com-
mercial and industrial relief.

New York Evening Sun.

The Cubans will be able to stand a
good deal of taxing as soon as the de-
velopment of the island is fairly under-
way. The fertility and capacity of its
soil are fully understood. The Span-
iards were interested chiefly in the
sugar and tobacco crops, because they
were "quick money." Coffee, al-
though of excellent quality in Cuba,
received but little of the big planter's
attention, and fruit and vegetables al-
most none at all. As soon as Sir Wil-
liam W. Horn's railroad is in opera-
tion Cuba will enter upon an agricul-
tural era which will surprise the
world.

SADLY DWARFED.

There's an excellent illustration
of the far-reaching helplessness
of properly adjusted glasses.
In the case of the little girl who
was brought to me by her moth-
er, with the explanation that she
seemed not to get interested in
her studies, nor take part in the
outdoor life like other children.
I found both eyes defective, cor-
rected with my glasses, and
now the mother, much pleased, tells
me her child is "just like
the other girls."

Without glasses that child's
whole life would have been sad-
ly dwarfed and burdened.

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Miss Clay Elmer as Jeanette.
Miss Helene Shepard as Fanchette.
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It will pay you to realize the fact we have pointed out. Come with your wife occasionally when she needs a room carpeted, or papered, or decorated. Investigate our claims, and compare goods and prices with others. We know what the result will be with every discriminating person. We have learned it through long experience. The preference is given to Z. C. M. I. every time. We win on merit. We are prepared again this season to maintain our unbroken record. We will make it pay you to do your purchasing at

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